

# Kentucky

# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS  
AND THURSDAYS,  
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD.  
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE-  
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY,

For one year in advance, \$4 or a note at the time of subscribing, for \$6 payable at the end of the year.

WEEKLY,

For one year in advance \$2 50

If not paid at the end of 6 months \$0 00

" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.

I square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1 50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-monthly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7 50; semi-monthly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-monthly, \$20.

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

**T**HE LEXINGTON FIRE LIFE & MARINE Insurance Company, will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, in the town or county, and also, make Insurance on Produce or Goods transported by land or water. This Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. Capital Three Hundred Thousand Dollars!

The following are the Officers and Board of Directors chosen by the Stockholders.

THOMAS SMITH, President.

JOHN W. HUNT,

JOHN NORTON,

WM. S. WALLER,

JACOB ASHTON,

M. C. JOHNSON,

JOEL HIGGINS,

A. O. NEWTON, Secy.

MATHEW KENNEDY, Louisville, William McLellan, Richmond, Agents.

Hiram M. Bledsoe, Paris.

THOMAS H. Hart, Lexington Surveyor.

Applications for Policies of Insurance or for information to A. O. Newton, in Lexington; M. Kennedy, Louisville; William McLellan, Richmond; Hiram M. Bledsoe, Paris; will be promptly attended to.

Lex. May 31, 1836—26-50t

The Subscriber,

HAVING discontinued his Coffeehouse business, informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be ready at all times to furnish them with good

Porter, Ale, and Cider, by the bottle, dozen, keg, barrel or in any way to suit those who may call on him. Having a considerable part of his liquor stock, Wines and Cordials on hand, he will sell them in any quantities to suit purchasers, as he at present intends adding to his stock for the purpose of keeping a wholesale house for the above articles. His stock he need not recommend, as the house is well known, and generally considered good.

Houses in any of the neighboring towns supplied at the shortest notice, as the subscriber has conveniences for the express purpose of sending out any articles to his line of business, to any place, by receiving an order to that purpose.

Families in town supplied with Porter, or London Brown Stout, and have it sent to their houses; also a superior article of Cider.

JOHN CANDY.

N. B. For Cash only.

June 16, 1836—30-1m

Fayette Land for Sale.

I WILL sell my farm wherein I now reside, containing about 410 acres, lying East of Lexington three miles, between the Cleveland Winchester Turnpike Roads, binding on the latter.

I suppose that any person who wishes to purchase, will come and view the premises, when they will find the improvements not excelled by any in the country.

GEO. W. MORTON.

June 20, 1836—32-6w

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand an assortment of CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of every description. These were purchased in the Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has just returned, and selected with the greatest care. His arrangement consists, in part, of

Champagne,

Port,

Madeira, and

Tenerife

And the very best quality of COGNAC AND CHAMPAIGNE BRANDY.

The subscriber also has on hand some excellent FORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of superior CREESE, all of which, with other articles in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms, his stand on Mill street, next above Cottenham and Tilford's.

JOHN MCKENZIE.

Lexington, June 17.—32-4t

Look at This!

THE Subscriber, in conjunction with T. N. Gaines, Esq. having purchased of Messrs. Fox & Wright, their stock of MERCHANTIZE, and wishing to devote as much of his time as possible in the Store, will be compelled, after this date, so far as relates the County, to decline the Practice of his Profession.

For the convenience of his friends in the City, he expects in a short time, to remove his office to the new Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to receive a certificate of one share in said Bank, in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or mislaid.

JOSEPH FICKLIN.

Lexington, June 22.—32-51s

LEXINGTON THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1836.

No. 43. Vol. 51



JUST ARRIVED !!

Great and Important News  
FROM VIRGINIA.

THIS day notice has been received of the Virginia Schemes to be drawn during the month of August, presenting a series of PRIZES never before offered, including

3 Capitals of \$30,000  
I do 24,000

As well as  
4 do 20,000

in Grand Consolidated Lotteries, all to be drawn in August. Early notices are given that distant adventurers may be enabled to forward their orders in time, to

S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

40 prizes of One Thousand Dollars!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,  
CLASS NO. 10.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic's Association,  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday

day, Aug. 6, 1836.

S C H E M E .

25,000 DOLLARS.

\$8,000!—\$4,000!—\$3,000!—\$2,000;

40 prizes of 1,000 dollars!—50 prizes of

200 dollars!—60!—150 dollars!—55 of

100 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will cost only \$130. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,  
CLASS 5.

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

To be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday

August 13, 1836.

C A P I T A L S .

30,000 Dollars!!

30,000 dollars!—10,000 dollars!—6,000,

dollars!—3,140 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,500

dollars!—2,000 dollars!—50 of 1,000 dollars!

20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 200 dollars.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 170 dollars. Packages of halves quarters and eighths in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 33, for 1836.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, Aug.

17, 1836.

S C H E M E .

20,000 Dollars!—5,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!

—2,000 dollars!—1,640 dollars!—20 prizes of

1,000 dollars!—20 prizes of 300!—20 of

150 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets only 5 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 65 dollars. Packages of halves

quarters and eighths in proportion.

S C H E M E !

30,000 DOLLARS.

15,000 dollars!—6,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!

4,000 dollars!—10 of 1,000 dollars!—15 of 600

dollars!—20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 400 dollars!

30 of 300 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters, and Eighteenths in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,  
CLASS NO. 4.

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday

Aug. 20, 1836.

S C H E M E !

30,000 DOLLARS.

15,000 dollars!—6,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!

4,000 dollars!—10 of 1,000 dollars!—15 of 600

dollars!—20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 400 dollars!

30 of 300 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters, and Eighteenths in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,  
CLASS NO. 5.

Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Aug.

27, 1836.

C A P I T A L S .

30,000 DOLLARS.

\$3,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!

—2,500 dollars!—1,067 dollars!—100 of 1,000

dollars!—10 of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars!

84 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a package of whose tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters, and Eighteenths in proportion. Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the North

Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to re-

ceive a certificate of one share in said Bank, in the

name of the subscriber which has been lost or mis-

laid.

JOSEPH FICKLIN.

Lexington, June 17.—32-4t

J. G. GHENN.

Lexington, June 22.—32-51s

## A LIST OF LETTERS

R EMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky., which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

SEMI-WEEKLY  
GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,  
**Matthews Flournoy,**  
Of Fayette County.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**Elijah Hise,**  
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,  
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.  
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene  
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittenden Lyon of Caldwell,  
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.  
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.  
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.  
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.  
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.  
7th Jesse Abell, of Marion.  
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.  
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.  
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.  
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.  
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.  
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr., of Gallatin.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NO. IV.

One of the devices of the opposers of truth in all ages, has been to manufacture some opprobrious epithet or name, and endeavor to attach it with its approbrium to the party or the principle which they found themselves unable to oppose by truth and argument. When Wesley and his pious co-peers set about a reformation of the abuses which they discovered in the church of England, the opposers of their pious and praiseworthy design threw the then opprobrious name of "Methodist" after them, and thus it continues to be to the present day, even by such as would be thought to possess all wisdom, discernment, and erudition.

But we beg these persons to consider that *names* do not alter things, and that "an honest man" is as much "the noblest work of God" under a tide of reproachful epithets, as when in the full tide of popular favor—and for the very reason that he is still "an honest man." Yet that even an honest man may imbibe erroneous sentiments, and be led far from the path of truth into the mazes of error and falsehood is admitted, but the inquiry would then arise in the breasts of such as desired his restoration, are obloquy and opprobrium the better arguments by which to reclaim him from his aberrations? If it be any gratification to our opposers to dominate us "STEAM DOCTORS," we will cheerfully accept the title, provided they will in return, condescendingly stoop from the lofty pinnacle of their scientific elevation, and show us either by argument or demonstration, that our "position" is false. But we wish to remind them at the start, that neither ridicule, nor dogmatism will be admitted as proof in this matter.

Having lived with physicians of some note to our 22d year, we acknowledge our predictions to have been strong in favor of the *heroic practice*, and our prejudices great against the *botanic*. Long and severe was the struggle between *education* and *experience* and erudition.

And even now could we be convinced that the thousand evils which, within forty years past, have come under our own observation, and which we believe to have been produced by the administration of medical poisons, were the effects of some other cause, our mind would feel great relief from that conviction. It would also be a source of much gratification, by relieving us from a conscientious conviction of duty in our present pursuit of endeavoring to open the eyes of our fellow men to the deleterious, the *dolorous* effects of poisons, both mineral and vegetable, in their administration to the afflicted under the specious yet false title of medicines. There is a natural desire in every well constituted mind to obtain and retain the approbation, the good will, the friendship of his fellow-man; and there is an innate dislike to being unpopular. Even the holy prophet Elijah experienced this when, under the impression that all men were against him, and that he was the only worshipper of the living and true God, he prayed to death to release him from his most unpleasant situation.

But did Elijah feel any disposition to compromise the truth, turn with the current, and flout on the tide of popular favor? Not so! Rather will he travel forty days and forty nights in the wilds without an associate, or receive his food from the beak of the savage raven.

And if the man, who on a late occasion, condescendedly stooped to class horse-racers, horse-thieves, gamblers, medical reformers, and steam doctors together, and in the plenitude of his self-sufficiency, passed sentence on the whole, thinks that he shall thereby cause the votaries of truth to desert her standard or succumb to pride, prejudice, and falsehood, he will find himself mistaken. "This true, "steam doctors" do not consider themselves highly honored by any portion of the classification. But they have the consolation of reflecting that from the days of our Saviour, infidels have ever resorted to meanness and low subterfuge in opposing truth, while error can be easily overthrown by argument; and we feel no wish to irritate our antagonists by condescending to low invective and impudent classifications; being willing to yield to them the need of honor thus acquired.

ANON.

BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC, No. 53.]

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not other-

wise appropriated, for carrying on and completing certain works heretofore commenced, viz.—

For continuing the Delaware breakwater, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago Illinois, thirty-two thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of Big Sodus bay, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the works for the preservation of the beach at Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the works for the preservation of Plymouth beach Massachusetts, five hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the works at the harbor near the mouth of the river Raisin, Michigan Territory, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio, six thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

For continuing the permanent improvement of Cleveland harbor, Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Grand river, Ohio, six thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Cunningham creek, Ohio, one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Conneaut creek, Ohio, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, according to Colonel Totten's recommendation, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement at Dunkirk harbor, New York, eleven thousand dollars.

For a dredging machine on Lake Erie, eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the works at the mouth of Genesee river, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the pier and mole at Oswego harbor, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the pier at Kennebunk, Maine, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, above and below Albany, in the State of New York, one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended according to the plan and estimate recommended by the Secretary of War.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of New Castle, Delaware, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Ocracock inlet, North Carolina, nine thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, between Pittsburgh, and the falls of the Ohio, twenty thousand dollars, which, together with the unexpected balance of the appropriation for this purpose by the act of the third of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be expended by direction of the Secretary of War, under the superintendence of the officers of the engineer corps heretofore employed on that service.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Louisville to New Orleans, sixty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Mississippi river, above the mouth of the Ohio river, and for the Missouri river forty thousand dollars, to be expended in such manner and for the removal of such obstructions as the Secretary of War shall direct.

For continuing the removal of obstructions in Red river, Louisiana, and Territory of Arkansas, forty thousand eight hundred dollars.

For constructing a boat to prevent a new accumulation of obstruction in said river, within the old limits of the Great Raft, so called, fifteen thousand dollars, and the additional sum of fifteen thousand dollars to work and support the same.

For continuing the improvement of the Cumberland river, in Kentucky and Tennessee, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions in the Chipola river, in the Territory of Florida, four thousand dollars.

For completing the inland channel between St. Mary's and St. John's in the Territory of Florida, in addition to unexpended appropriations, according to the estimate of the Engineer Department, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions in, and improving the navigation of the Escambia river, in the Territory of Florida, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For further improvements at the mouth of Huron river, in the State of Ohio, four thousand three hundred dollars.

And the following sums, necessary to close accounts, in the office of the Third Auditor, viz.

For removing obstructions at Cunningham creek, Ohio, thirty-two dollars and thirty-six cents.

For completing the pier at La Plaisance bay, Michigan Territory, three hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifteen cents.

For removing obstructions at Cleaveland harbor, Ohio, six dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For repairing breach in the peninsula, at Presque Isle, one hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty cents.

For erecting a beacon light at Erie Pennsylvania, sixty-nine dollars and sixty-nine cents.

For erecting a light-house at Buffalo

New York, four hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, under the act of second of March, eighteen hundred thirty-one, seventeen thousand eight hundred and five cents.

For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys, under the act of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, of which sum five thousand dollars shall be appropriated and applied to Geological and Mineralogical surveys and researches in the Indian country or the public lands and in the Territories of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC—No. 54.]

AN ACT to extend the charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the charters of the several Banks herein enumerated, namely; the Union Bank, and Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown; The Bank of the Metropolis, Patriotic Bank of Washington, and Bank of Washington, in the city of Washington; and the Farmers Bank of Alexandria, and Bank of Potomac, in the Town of Alexandria, be, and the same are hereby extended till the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

[PUBLIC, No. 55.]

AN ACT regulating the terms of the superior courts of the middle district of Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to alter and change the terms of the superior court for the middle district of Florida," passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of said Territory, and approved February twelfth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be and the same is hereby, approved, so far as it does not interfere with the terms of the court directed to be held in the county of Franklin, which has been annexed to the said middle district.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

AN ACT granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles, and volunteers, shall have died white in the service of the U. States, since the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent.

Provided That the half pay aforesaid

shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more.

Provided, also, That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That if, in any prosecution for piracy, or any other criminal offence against the laws of the United States, or of the Territory of Florida, it shall be found impracticable to obtain a sufficient number of jurors for the trial of any person or persons charged with said criminal offences in the southern judicial district of Florida, it shall be lawful for the judge to send said person or persons, with the indictment and other papers, to the eastern or middle district for trial, and to take recognizances from the witnesses to appear in the said eastern or middle district, in the same manner as he is empowered by law to do in the district of which he is the judge.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That an act to amend the act entitled "An act incorporating the town of Appalachia," approved twelfth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and "An act to change the county seat of the county of Franklin," passed January fourteenth and approved January seventeenth, eighteen hundred and thirty six, be, and the same are hereby, annulled.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the Legislative Council as directs a superior court for the southern judicial district at Indian Key be, and the same is hereby, annulled.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 56.]

AN ACT for laying off the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, and the towns of Bellevue, Du Buque, and Peru, in the county of Du Buque, Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land in the Territory of Wisconsin including the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines; Bellevue, Du Buque, and Peru, in the county of Du Buque; and Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa, shall, under the direction of the Surveyor of the public lands be laid off into town lots, streets, avenues, and the lots for public use called the public squares, and into outlots having regard to the lots and streets already surveyed, in such manner and of such dimensions as he may think proper for the public good and the equitable rights of the settlers and occupants of the said towns:

Provided, That the tracts of land so to be

laid off into town lots, &c., shall not exceed the quantity of one entire section, nor the town-lots one-half of an acre; nor shall the out-lots exceed the quantity of four acres each.

When the survey of the lots shall be completed, a plat thereof

shall be returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, and within six months thereafter the lots shall be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, under the direction of the President of the United States, and at such other times as he shall think proper:

Provided, That no town-lots shall be sold for a sum less

than five dollars: And provided, further, That a quantity of land of proper width, on the river banks at the towns of Fort

Madison, Bellevue, Burlington, Du Buque, and Peru, and running with the said rivers the whole length of said towns, shall be reserved from sale, (as shall also the public squares,) for public use, and remain forever for public use, as public highways and for other public uses.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That he who has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

APPROVED, July 4, 1836

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Pension Office, July 9, 1836.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1836, entitled "An act granting half pay to the widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under the law.

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof of the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the complaint of which he died, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records of the War Department, the muster rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer and soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age on the time of the father's decease, with the State or Territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow at the time of allowing the half pay, or placing her on the list of it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because in case of her marrying again, the half pay to her ceases, and the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the deceased. This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive their

# LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY AUGUST 4, 1836.

The general election throughout Kentucky, terminated yesterday and we give returns from such counties as heard from Fayette is the only County whose return is completed.—Some of the others are of the first day only, and at different periods during the election, and we only intended to give a general idea of how things are like to terminate. We cannot speak with confidence of the result, but it will be observed that the strong whig counties have not polled such majorities as they were wont to do. At the last gubernatorial election, Fayette gave a whig majority of upwards of 800 yet Breathitt, the jackson candidate, was elected governor. Upon the whole we consider the prospect for the election of Flourney and Hise by no means desperate.

The election in this city has been conducted with more harmony and good feeling between the parties, than any we have witnessed for years. In fact, all efforts of the prominent Whigs, were unable to get up an excitement.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

COUNTIES.	FLOURNOY.	HISE.	WICKLIFFE.
Fayette,	502	1041	510
Henry, 1st day,	384	201	391
Franklin, 2d day,	395	369	397
Anderson, 1st day,	267	43	255
Mason, 1st day,	105	28	85
Bourbon, 1st day—Paris	70	243	72
Louisville, 1st day,	401	737	374
Scott 1st day,	371	199	329
Grant 1st day,	57	63	55
Woodford, 1st day,	110	362	105
Shelby, 1st day,	105	389	106
Clarke, 1st day,	33	344	49
Montgomery, 1st day,	161	231	166
Bath, 1st day— <i>etc.</i>	230	168	224
Lincoln, 1st day,	103	317	109
Mercer, 1st (Danville pre)	21	131	23
Jessamine,	362	376	274
Madison, 2d day,	271	655	288
REPRESENTATIVES. Fayette.—Robert Wickliffe, Jr. Wm. Rodes, Henry Daniel, Scott—Steven Pratt, Shelby—Bullock, Shuman, Franklin—Crockett, Cyrus Wingate, Senator. Jessamine—Tucker Woodson.	567		

A dinner was given to the Hon. Judge Hickey by the Lexington Bar, on Saturday last, in testimony of the respect entertained for him. It is understood the Judge intends to spend the ensuing winter in the South.

A sign. A. W. P. Parker, Esq. a native of this city, who has for some time edited the Port Gibson Correspondent, a WHIG PAPER, has relinquished the Editorial chair.

A report from General Jessup to the Adjutant General, of 12th July, says—“We secured by the aid of the chiefs, about 500 Indians, which, with those taken by General Patterson, and about 60 taken yesterday, make upwards of 900 of the 1300 who had dispersed.”

The wheat crops in Virginia, are represented, by the Richmond Enquirer, as being even worse than anticipated.

CIVILIES. The officers of the United States' Frigate gave a splendid ball in New York, to the officers of the French frigate Artilles, who returned the civility, by giving a similar ball, on board their vessel.

The experiment of wooden pavements has succeeded to the satisfaction of the N. Y. corporation, and the whole of Br. Adway has been ordered to be thus paved. The corporation at Cincinnati has ordered some experiments of paving with wood to be made, whilst the corporation of Lexington still persevere in killing the inhabitants and destroying the merchandise with the McAdamized rock, and will listen to no admonitions, on the subject.

The Northern Bank of Kentucky has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a Deposite Bank.

A Paris (France) paper gives a Constantinople date of May 11, in which mention is made of a melancholy event having taken place at the Turkish capitol, and which was likely to have proved a serious piece of business. The occurrence was, a Mr. Churchill, an English merchant, whilst amusing himself with his gun in the neighborhood of the city, a shot from his gun accidentally struck the leg of a Turkish child, for which he was bastinadoed and afterwards thrown into prison with the most infamous criminals, by the Sultan. The English Ambassador demanded his immediate liberation, which was refused, the Turkish minister was then informed, that if in 24 hours he did not receive satisfaction, he would break off all communication with that government. A letter of a later date states that Mr. Churchill has been set at liberty.

Eleventh hour men. The Lexington Intelligencer, which held off, from hoisting the Clarke flag, as long as it could without running against the flat of Mr. Clay, has at last blustered forth in favor of the Judge—and, to make up for lost time, issued on Tuesday, the most vociferous calls “to the polls.” Nor did that print join heartily in support of General Harrison, until it had received the same cue. After the battle was over—after it was clearly ascertained that Messrs. Wickliffe, Rodes and Daniel would be returned as representatives from Fay-

eete;—then out comes the Intelligencer, as brave as CESAR—charges the Gazette with having done injustice to Mr. Wickliffe, and for the first time, puffa him.

Not satisfied with the dust, endeavored to be cast in the eyes of Wickliffe's friends, the same paper has promised, in the following article to furnish proof of the misstatements of the Gazette.

Here is the article from the Intelligencer:

### From the Lexington Intelligencer.

The Gazette yesterday charges the friends of the charter with having violated a pledge to co-operate with the opponents of the charter in devising and procuring amendments to it. The charge is groundless. The Editor of the Gazette knew when he put forth that charge, that the prominent friends of the charter, in fulfillment of their promise, had taken the initiative in this business, and that the reason why it had not yet been fully accomplished as agreed, is the want of the promised co-operation of his own party. Let him deny this, and the proof will not be long wanting.

Now, the Editor of the Gazette thus publicly denies the Statement: If the prominent friends of the charter took any initiative towards its amendment, since the vote of the citizens was favourable to the charter, it is entirely unknown to the Editor of the Gazette; nor does he believe any such has been taken. Now Mr. C. for your promised proofs.

Since the above was written we have conversed with the president of the city council, who states, that a meeting of the prominent friends of the charter was held in June, and that one of the meeting was deputed to communicate the fact to Gen. McColla, who upon receiving the information, said he was glad of it, and there the initiative of this business terminated. We have now seen Gen. McColla, who informed us, that he did not receive it as a communication from a committee, although he stated to his informant that he would communicate it to some of the prominent friends of amendments to the charter, which, however, he had not done.

We are further authorized to say to the friends of the present city charter, that however some of the friends of reform may have doubted their sincerity, yet, that if they are sincere, the friends of reform are at all times ready to meet them in sincerity and truth, and endeavor to remove as far as practicable, the obnoxious portions of the charter. For ourselves, we are radical, but could be induced to a compromise; yet after the signal defeat which we have met, we could not consistently make the first move.

The Cincinnati Whig of Monday, contains the particulars of the mob, on Saturday night. One young man named Kiasey, was shot by a discharge of a gun from one of the houses attacked, and although his body was perforated with upwards of 20 large pigeon shot, his wounds are not considered dangerous.

The same paper has a letter from a Cincinnati Emigrant, dated Velasco, 2d July, confirming the capture of the three Mexican vessels of provisions

The steamboat St. Charles, on her passage from Independence to St. Louis, was burnt at Richmond landing. Loss estimated at \$12,000.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS. Members of Congress.

1st District, Henry Johnson.

2d do E. W. Ripley.

3d do Rice Garland.

The following was received too late for publication previous to the late election; but as many of the facts related are designed to give information to the voters at the November election, we comply with the request of the writer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

If General Harrison is now qualified to be President of the United States, how does it happen that Capt. Mead, who fell, honored at the River Raisin, and the adopted son of Col. Jo. Daviss, who fell at Tippencanoe, always denounced Gen. Harrison as an incompetent General, and the cause of Col. Daviss' death.

How does it happen, that the gallant Col. Croghan defended Fort Stephenson with 120 men, when ordered by General Harrison to evacuate and burn the Fort, while Gen. Harrison was lying within twelve miles of Fort Stephenson with a force at least equal to that with which the enemy attacked Croghan?

Col. Croghan is now Inspector General of the United States army, and considers Gen. Harrison totally incompetent to fill any station, civil or military. How does it happen that Col. James Garrard, of Bourbon, and Col. Daniel Garrard, of Clay, Gen. Allen, of Green, Gen. DeShaw, Col. Barber, Maj. Jose. E. (now Judge E.) Col. Love, late member of Congress, Gov. Joseph Duncan, of Illinois, General Jennings, Maj. Faulkner, and Col. Samuel McKee, formerly a member of Congress from Garrard county, the two Davidsons, Col. James D., now Treasurer, and Capt. Mich. D., now a candidate for the Senate, Doct. Craig, and the late Judge Montgomery, and Col. John Quarles, of Polaski, all considered him an incompetent General; and is it not a fact, that Col. Jo. McDowell, who was Inspector General of the Kentucky

troops at the Thames, has declared a hundred times, that General Garrison was unwilling to pursue Proctor, and that he was no General. Is it not true, that the late Col. Richard Davenport has the same thing, but in more acrimonious terms. All of these distinguished gentlemen served under Garrison's own eye and had the best opportunity of judging of his character. But worst of all: If Gen. Garrison is now fit to be President almost in his dotage, how does it happen that Hon. R. P. Leitcher, pronounced the appointment of General Garrison as Minister to Columbia, a very bad one—an inconsiderable office compared with that of President of the United States, and acknowledged in the presence of a crowd of his fellow citizens, on Friday last, at Lancaster, in his speech in reply to Mr. Hise, that he did not at the time approve of Garrison's appointment, and believed Maj. Moore better qualified as Minister in the then revolutionary state of the country. If he, (Garrison,) is so distinguished a patriot why did he resign his commission, and in the darkest period of the war.

Is it not true, and known to be so, by Col. Joshua Barber of Mercer, and a host of others, that in the fall of 1812, General Garrison convened the field officers of the Regiments on the frontier, for the purpose of inducing them to memorialize the President and Secretary of War to displace Gen. Winchester, and confer the command upon him, (Garrison,) and Lamar would yield up the command, should it be desired by Gen. Houston.

Judge Clark, the Garrison candidate for Governor, voted for the Compensation Bill, quarreled with his Lieutenant Mr. Wickliffe, when both were members of Congress, and publicly repudiated, (as did Gen. Metcalfe,) that Mr. Wickliffe had not received an appointment from Gen. Jackson, declaring that they had no confidence in Mr. Wickliffe.

Will any member of the Temperance Society vote for Judge Clarke.

Charles A. Wickliffe, who like Judge Clarke, has forced himself upon the party, not only voted for Gen. Jackson, but after the election of Mr. Adams, he waged a more bitter and unscrupulous warfare upon Mr. Clay than any man in Congress. He was member of the committee, and signed the report which charged Mr. Clay with buying Cook, of Illinois, and Scott, of Missouri—he gave a certificate, and it was published in the celebrated pamphlet issued by the Central Committee at Washington, to establish the charge of a corrupt bargain between Messrs. Clay and Adams, and he collected the money from members of Congress to bear Jno. C. Rice's expenses to Kentucky to obtain the testimony embodied in that pamphlet. He was a noisy supporter of the Administration after all its policy had been developed, and entered the list as its champion nominally against Tom. Clifton, but really against Sarsbury, Gales & Seaton's Reporter, and it is quite probable that he is the same individual, who, anxious to retrieve his lost reputation, and still in some measure the goadings of an anxious mind, sought relief amidst a people agitated with the thrilling preparations for a severe combat.—Commercial Bulletin

Texian Soc. of War, Liberty.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30, 1836.

To the Editors of the Metropolitan:

My present opportunity affords me time only for a brief and hurried scrawl rather for the purpose of assuring you that I have not forgotten, in the interest and pressure of my present duties, my promise of communicating to you occasional sketches of the events and things amidst which the chances and changes of war may throw me, than as having any material news at present to send you. I have resigned my commission in the United States service, and have hastened to the peak of the gallant little vessel from which I date this, the flag, whose single star already gleams with a brighter ray of glory than have ever before adorned the flag of so young a nation—the star whose rays have streamed from the walls of the Alamo, and had lit the way to victory, on the plains of San Jacinto.

It would be impossible for me to convey any idea to you of the enthusiasm of all engaged in the Texian cause. Not a single misgiving intrudes in a single mind as to its glorious triumph. A high feeling of exasperation exists in relation to Santa Anna, and perhaps in a still greater degree to the dishonored dastard and miscreant Cos. It is not without the greatest difficulty, as I am informed by letters, that the Government can pre-

serve their lives.

We sent down in the Transport, on Sunday last 150 volunteers from Ohio; to morrow 220 hunters of Kentucky (a noble set) will leave to join the army.—Col. Felix Huston crossed above, and has gone down with a fine regiment of Tennesseeans. A letter from the President of the young republic to the agent here, which I have just seen, states that the Indians on the borders are becoming quiet again; there is no longer any apprehension of danger from the Cañachos.

The schooner Independence, bearing the flag of Commodore Hawkins, in company with this vessel, will sail on a cruise on Sunday. Our navy consists of six schooners, two guard steamboats [armed] and a guard brig, the Pocet, in Galveston bay. The army will not muster less than 3,500 strong. The government is at present at Velasco; the utmost harmony and confidence prevail, and every body is prepared and impatient to meet the enemy, knowing that this will be the last struggle through which the infant nation will have to pass.

For the independence will be firmly established as a fact, so as to authorize the acceptance of it by your government at Washington.

Yours truly,

TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.

By the schooner Shenandoah, Captain Moore, which left Velasco, Texas, on the 4th inst. we receive some more recent information from that country. The Mexican forces were about 120 miles distant from the Texian army, which was continually augmenting in numbers by the daily arrival of reinforcements. Between the 4th and 15th, it is believed there will be at least 860 additional troops more, which will have effected a junction with the main army.

The Texians are in fine spirits, the whole population turning out en masse, and every man pushing forward with

alacrity, eager to engage with enemies who are vainly boasting that they will strew the earth with their rebellious foes. In consequence of a large amount of provisions, destined for the Mexican army, having been intercepted by some Texian troops, it is supposed that the Mexicans will suffer much from the want of necessary supplies. These provisions, thus intercepted, were the cargoes of the Fauny Butler and Watchman, the vessels published a few days since, being detained at Copano, where they were still in detention, when the Shenandoah sailed.

The Texian schooner Invincible, schr. Union, the schr. Camanche, which was discharging her cargo, were all at Velasco the 4th instant. General Santa Anna was still in confinement at Columbia.

Upon the whole, the prospects of the Texans are any thing but discouraging, and the great zeal manifested by them in preparing to meet their numerous foes augurs well for the result of the approaching conflict.

The Mexican forces, about 5000 strong, remain stationed at the Neches under the command of Grnero. This probably is not the whole number of their army, but that portion only intended to act in advance of the main body. The Texans have by this time probably, much upwards of 3000 men. We were apprehensive that upon the arrival of General Houston, some difficulty might grow out of the appointment of Lamar to the command of the army. It is believed, however, that there would be no unpleasant feelings occasioned, and that Lamar would yield up the command, should it be desired by Gen. Houston.

Judge Clark, the Garrison candidate from Texas, who with Messrs. Austin and Wharton have been through the U. States during the last winter and spring, it is supposed will succeed President Burnet. These are some of the on dit from Texas.

A Mr. Barts, or so called, died at Columbia before the sailing of the Shenandoah—whom it is believed is the Mr. Barton (he having assumed the name of Barts) who was the Cashier of the Bank of Albany, and who absconded with a large amount of the funds of that institution. About 15,000 was found in his possession after his death. It may be recollect that a large reward was offered for the apprehension of Barton, who, it was believed, had sailed for Havanna, and it is quite probable that he is the same individual, who, anxious to retrieve his lost reputation, and still in some measure the goadings of an anxious mind, sought relief amidst a people agitated with the thrilling preparations for a severe combat.—Commercial Bulletin

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